

Lossman's Key, Monroe County, Florida [see NAUTILUS, XXVI (1920), 20].

Truncatella bilabiata Pfr.

Chevalier Place (a Key), Chatham River, Monroe County, Florida.

<i>Helicina orbiculata</i> Say.	<i>Gastrocopta</i> p. <i>hordeacella</i>
<i>Polygyra c. carpenteriana</i> (Bld.).	(Pils.).
<i>Polygyra uvulifera</i> (Shutt.).	<i>Gastrocopta c. peninsularis</i> Pils.
<i>Thysanophora selenina</i> (Gld.).	<i>Polita indentata</i> (Say).
<i>Thysanophora plagioptycha</i> (Shutt.).	<i>Euconulus chersinus</i> (Say). <i>Zonitoides arborea</i> (Say).
<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> (Say).	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> (Binn.).

Gopher Key, Monroe County, Florida.

<i>Helicina orbiculata</i> Say.	<i>Gastrocopta</i> p. <i>hordeacella</i>
<i>Polygyra c. carpenteriana</i> (Bld.).	(Pils.).
<i>Polygyra uvulifera</i> (Shutt.).	<i>Gastrocopta c. peninsularis</i> Pils.
<i>Thysanophora selenina</i> (Gld.).	<i>Polita indentata</i> (Say).
<i>Thysanophora plagioptycha</i> (Shutt.).	<i>Guppya gundlachi</i> (Pfr.). <i>Zonitoides arborea</i> (Say).
<i>Microceramus pontificus</i> (Gld.).	<i>Zonitoides minuscula</i> (Binn.).
<i>Liguus c. lossmanicus</i> Pils.	<i>Zonitoides singleyana</i> (Pils.)
<i>Gastrocopta rupicola</i> (Say).	

THE LEAPING RAZOR SHELL.

BY JAMES SHEPARD.

In making a tour throughout the length of Cape Cod in company with my daughter, C. Antoinette Shepard, we arrived at Wellfleet, Mass., on the afternoon of August 30, 1882. We had been on the beach but a short time when we beheld a sight such as we had never before witnessed. The tide was well out, and on the bare sand some rods from the water we noticed numerous small objects leaping up into the air from place to place and in various directions. We knew of nothing which would be likely to be moving about in that manner. Making our way hastily towards them, we found that those nearest to

us disappeared from sight. Consequently we proceeded more cautiously. Much to our surprise and delight these strange objects proved to be a colony of Razors (*Solen ensis*) roaming over the beach apparently having a frolic. By a strong and quick stroke of their foot they threw themselves up into the air and from place to place. They ascended something like two feet or more above the sand and leaped not less than three feet at one jump. Almost immediately after having landed on the beach at the end of one leap they leaped again, sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. When their successive leaps were in the same general direction, as they most frequently were, they traveled over the beach about as fast as a person would ordinarily walk. We attempted to catch those which were the nearest to us, running for them as they were about to fall flat on the sand. They curved their foot downwardly, planting the end firmly in the sand and then by a straightening out of the foot rose from a prostrate to an upright position preparatory to boring a new burrow and sinking down into the sand with wonderful rapidity. They were so quick in their movements, that although we were with them for about two hours we were not able to catch hold of one before it had commenced boring into the sand. We succeeded in capturing a few, only a very few, without injuring the shell. These few we grasped when the end of the shell had penetrated the sand something less than one inch. In case the shell had penetrated the sand a full inch or more at the time we grasped them, it was impossible to pull one out without crushing the shell. In our several attempts to do so we not only crushed the shell but also tore the animal asunder, securing only a part of it while the rest remained in the sand.

I cannot state how many live Razors we saw that day, but there seemed to be no end of them. We could conceive of no reason as to why so many Razors were then out of their holes, other than that they came out of their own free will as I am confident that they did. But I find at least two scientific publications in which it is stated that "They never voluntarily leave their burrows." One English work is more conservative and probably correct in its statement that "the Solens rarely leave their burrows voluntarily."

I have never had the pleasure of seeing a live Razor excepting on my visit to Wellfleet.

SPECIES NAMED IN THE PORTLAND CATALOGUE: I, AMERICAN.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

Daniel Solander, a pupil of Linnaeus, came to London in search of fortune, where he died in 1783, at the age of forty-seven years.

During his residence he was employed by Sir Joseph Banks to classify the Banksian Collection, afterward included in the British Museum. He also was engaged in arranging and classifying the conchological part of the remarkable collection gathered by Margaret Cavendish, Dowager Duchess of Portland. This collection is chiefly remembered by its connection with the funeral urn of Alexander Severus, then known as the Barbarini vase, purchased at the sale by the British Museum, renamed the Portland vase, later smashed by a precursor of the militant suffragettes, and wonderfully put together again from its fragments by patient work.

Solander named many nondescript shells in the Banksian Collection, and his manuscript furnished Dillwyn with many names or synonyms for his Catalogue of 1817.

After the death of the Duchess in 1785, her conchological collection, with other zoological, artistic, and historical items, was sold in the following year, and where Solander had named an undescribed species with reference to a figure in one of the earlier iconographies, this name is published in the catalogue prepared by an anonymous compiler and printed in April, 1786. Many of these names were afterward adopted, mostly without acknowledgment, by Bolten, Lamarck, and other later writers. The best known among the American species is our common *Unio complanatus*. The death of Solander before the publication of any of his new names leaves them dependent upon the Catalogue above mentioned and the citations of Dillwyn.

A few of the names are accompanied by a descriptive phrase,